

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is earnestly requested.

Claims 1, 9-10 13, and 15 are amended as shown above; claims 16-17 are added; and claims 5-8 and 14 previously have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 1-4, 9-13, and 15-17 are all the claims pending in the application with claims 1, 9, 13, and 15 being the independent claims.

Claims 1-4, 9-13, and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Raith et al. (US 6,073,005), or in the alternative, rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Raith. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Raith relates to techniques for supporting and enhancing emergency calling procedures in radio-communication systems. In radio-communication systems, knowledge by the mobile unit that an emergency call is being placed can be used to expedite and optimize emergency call handling.

Raith is directed to quickly and accurately placing an emergency call by providing a special key on the terminal (mobile phone, radio telephone, or cellular phone) (*see*, col. 4: 5), by providing the terminal with a data base of emergency numbers with which to compare the dialed number (*see*, col. 5: 6-8), or by programming the terminal to associate a local emergency number (for example, an emergency number in a country in which the user is currently traveling) with the emergency number of the user's home country (*see*, col. 5: 30-40).

Each of independent claims 1, 9, 13, and 15 contains the feature "if the call number starts with the recognized call service code [emergency number]". In each embodiment, Raith's terminal does not check to see if a misdialed number starts with an emergency number, but instead compares the entire dialed number with numbers stored in the database. In one embodiment, Raith checks to see if a dialed number corresponds to an entry in a database, and if so, then dials a

corresponding or substitute number. See, e.g., col. 1: 66 et seq. ("A data base of emergency numbers can be provided against which a dialed number is compared."), col. 4: 59-63 ("it may also be desirable that the mobile unit 200 be able to evaluate a dialed number input by user to identify emergency call placement"), and col. 5: 13-17 ("Then, each time a number is dialed into the mobile unit 200 using keypad 240, that number can be compared with the data base or list of emergency numbers to determine if the call is an emergency call.") Checking to see if a call number begins with an emergency number is not the same as comparing the entire dialed number with a number stored in a database as Raith teaches. Raith does not teach determining whether "the call number starts with the recognized call service code [emergency number]", and for at least this reason, Raith does not anticipate the independent claims, and the independent claims are allowable.

Also, applicant amends the independent claims to include the feature "requesting a confirmation signal that the call number is a correct number when the input error warning is generated." Raith teaches that if an emergency number is entered, a comparison is made against stored emergency numbers, and if the entered number is an emergency number, then the emergency number or a number corresponding to the emergency number is dialed. If the number is not an emergency number, then the entered number is dialed. See, Figs. 3 and 4. Raith does not teach "requesting a confirmation signal that the call number is a correct number when the input error warning is generated." For at least this additional reason, Raith does not anticipate the independent claims, and the independent claims are allowable.

As set forth in MPEP 2131, to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. Since, as discussed above, every element of independent claims 1, 9, 13, and 15 is not taught by Raith, applicants submit that these claims are not anticipated by Raith and are therefore patentable. Additionally, claims 2-4, 9-12, and 16-17 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependence from a patentable independent claim.

Further, as set forth in MPEP 2143, to show a *prima facie* case for obviousness, all the prior art references, either individually or combined, must teach all the claim limitations. Raith does not teach the "generating an input error warning if the call number starts with the recognized call service code and ... requesting a confirmation signal that the call number is a correct number when the input error warning is generated." Applicant submits that a *prima facie* case for obviousness has not been shown and that claims 1, 9, 13, and 15 are not obvious over the cited prior art.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain at issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned at (213) 623-2221.

Respectfully submitted,
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